

The Cost of Crime

*A Cost/Benefit Tool For Analyzing Utah Criminal Justice
Program Effectiveness*

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Executive Summary

The economic effects of crime are significant. Victim and taxpayer costs of crime continue to escalate and scarcer public funds must now be allocated in ways to more efficiently alleviate the economic pressures of crime.

This research examines the economic consequences of various intervention programs that are designed to reduce crime. It is based on a statistical analysis of 309 studies of intervention programs, including the Utah Drug Court study. A primary goal of this research is to present a menu of available programs in a context of comparative economics. This type of analysis provides a menu which allows decision makers to assess the economic performance of one program relative to another in terms of a standard monetary measure. A monetary standard, we believe, is the most useful way to compare apples and oranges. For example, some programs are expensive to implement and promise large reductions in recidivism. Some programs are inexpensive to administer and achieve modest reductions in recidivism. By ranking programs along a monetary spectrum, legislators can better assess the net social profitability of competing programs that differ widely in terms of costs and benefits.

Key findings in this study reveal that programs differ widely in terms of their net social profitability. Highly profitable programs include Non-prison Therapeutic Communities, Reasoning and Rehabilitation, Life Skills programs, and Adult Basic Education. Other programs, such as work release programs, adult boot camps, and adult sexual offender surgical and psychotherapy treatments, do not offer Utah taxpayers a good return on investment. Always, however, the rankings of these programs are along the economic spectrum of financial performance. There certainly are unrealized social

benefits that are not yet captured in this version of the Utah study. As new intervention programs are developed we anticipate that providers will become more aware that the Utah State Legislature monitors economic efficiency closely and thus market incentives exist to develop programs that provide a solid return on taxpayer dollars.

Introduction

Several years ago the Washington State Legislature funded their Institute for Public Policy to study economic aspects of programs available in the State of Washington designed to reduce recidivism. Over the past six years their Institute has generated an economic model of recidivism that utilizes cost-benefit analysis to assist legislators who must choose among competing programs that all promise to reduce crime.

Utilizing significant parts of the Washington model, this report is designed to provide legislators with economic information on the benefits of an array of available programs, along with the costs associated with those programs. Major attention is focused on direct taxpayer costs and benefits for Utah.

Costs of programs are market priced. For example, it is known how much it costs Utah taxpayers to purchase a unit of a particular program for an inmate. What is not known, because crime is not market priced, is what the economic advantages are to taxpayers when a parolee does not commit a new crime.

Our direction over the past year has been to collect and analyze data that involve three significant taxpayer costs of crime. These are related to investigation and apprehension by police and sheriff offices, prosecution by local prosecutors' offices and courts, and incarceration by jails and prisons. From this information we are able to approximate taxpayer savings attributable to reduced crime. Additionally, a meta-analysis

of the existing literature on the effectiveness (effect sizes) of intervention programs was conducted to obtain information necessary for calculating the likelihood for reductions in recidivism of offenders who had completed the programs. These effect sizes were then adjusted based on the scientific rigor of the studies reviewed. These two principal components: 1) calculation of the costs of crime (to both taxpayers and victims) and 2) calculation of the effect sizes (or reduction in recidivism) for intervention programs together provide the necessary information for calculating the cost/benefit ratio for various interventions aimed at reducing crime.

Preliminary results are generally intuitive and expected. Some programs that have significant effects on lowering recidivism are cost ineffective in relation to cheaper programs that deliver modest reductions in recidivism.¹ Some programs, even expensive ones, actually elevate recidivism rates in comparison to untreated prisoners and thus have very detrimental economic effects.²

This research program is an ongoing effort that provides to legislators an approximation to a taxpayer “return on investment” for assorted available programs. The research also develops methods to help new researchers integrate economic analysis into prospective studies of recidivism reduction programs.

While economic analysis is not the only way to evaluate the effectiveness of programs, we are confident that this type of reasoning can help decision makers in allocating increasingly scarce public funds when choosing among a menu of available

¹ For example, although sex offender surgical treatment lowers recidivism by 37%, it costs \$13,862. On the other hand, Reasoning and Rehabilitation modestly lowers recidivism by 21%, but costs only \$326 per inmate.

² The meta-analysis on Sex Offender Treatment Psychotherapy demonstrates it increases recidivism by 21% when compared to untreated inmates, additionally the program costs \$7102 per inmate.

program options and that our analysis will motivate program providers to enhance effectiveness and reduce costs.

Background, Analysis Tools, and Methodology

Cost-Benefit Analysis

Cost-benefit analysis is a microeconomic methodology that allows decision-makers to compute a fiscally sound measure of social profitability resulting from anticipated public expenditures. It is based on the computation of monetary values of benefits and compares those with monetary costs. Profitability is expressed in terms of the difference between the benefits and the costs or on a ratio of benefits to costs. Analysis can examine benefits and costs in the aggregate or at the margin. In the aggregate, total benefits (possibly accruing over time) are compared with total costs. At the margin, incremental expenditures are analyzed and optimal policy compares the marginal benefit of an investment with its marginal cost. Cost-benefit accounting has been used by policy and decision makers since the mid-nineteenth century and has become an integral part of public and private finance and analysis.

The CJJC Study. This report focuses on marginal benefits and marginal costs. Monetary marginal costs (prices) per participant per intervention are known for the 309 studies assessed. These prices are adjusted to 2002-dollar equivalents and form the basis for the analytical unit.³ Since crime reduction is not market priced (it is not possible to purchase a given quantity of reduced crime) statistical methods are utilized to calculate the marginal valuation of crime reduction.⁴ There are two major categories of monetary values attributable to crime reduction. The first includes direct taxpayer costs associated

³ The unit is the purchase of one program or course for one participant for the course of the intervention.

⁴ Notice that because crime is not desirable benefits are calculated in terms of crime reduction.

with investigation, apprehension, prosecution, incarceration, and rehabilitation. The other category involves the assessment of the costs to victims and supporting institutions.

While taxpayer costs are more readily estimable, the estimation of victim costs is more subjective, involving estimation of quality of life and issues related to compensatory damages. For major crimes against persons (murder, rape, robbery, and assault), victim costs can far exceed direct taxpayer costs.

The Utah Model's assessment of direct taxpayer costs is based on a survey of police and sheriff departments, district attorneys, city and county prosecutors, and jails and prisons. Marginal costs and benefits are standardized to reflect a one-year budgetary decision that coincides with the most likely period of time in which a parolee would commit a new crime. Marginal victim and indirect costs of crime are presented using data based on nationally accepted estimates of the monetary costs of crime.⁵

Statistical Methodology: Estimation of Marginal Costs. Total operating expense data were collected from a large sample of Utah's police and sheriffs offices covering a three year period (1999 through 2001, sample size = 132). These data were merged with reported crime and arrest information provided by CCJJ. Although data were available for major indexed crimes there were an insufficient number of observations to reliably estimate the marginal cost function for police and sheriff offices by indexed crime. This necessitated estimation using aggregated data, summing violent crime and property crime. Various regression models were specified and estimated along with diagnostics to check for misspecification. The final model used for reporting the marginal cost of crime in Table 1 was based on an exponential multiplicative model of the form:

⁵ Data are summarized in the Washington Study and in Ted Miller, et. al., *Victim Costs and Consequence: A New Look*, Research Report, Washington DC, National Institute of Justice, 1996.

$$\text{COST} = \alpha \text{VIOLENT}^{\beta_1} \text{PROPERTY}^{\beta_2} \text{LARGE}^{\beta_3} + \varepsilon.$$

Here, COST represents total operating expenditure, VIOLENT is the number of violent crimes investigated, PROPERTY is the number of property crimes investigated, LARGE is a binary variable for offices with costs above the third quartile, α and β_i are cost elasticities, and ε is an error term. Focus of attention is on estimation of marginal costs, $MC_{\text{VIOLENT}} = \partial \text{COST} / \partial \text{VIOLENT}$ and $MC_{\text{PROPERTY}} = \partial \text{COST} / \partial \text{PROPERTY}$. These were obtained from the elasticity estimates evaluated at the mean values of COST, VIOLENT, and PROPERTY.

A similar sequence of estimation was used to derive the marginal costs estimates for district attorneys and city and county prosecutors. Data were obtained for a representative sample of prosecuting offices throughout Utah and again, sample sizes were too small to derive reliable estimates of the marginal cost of prosecution by indexed crime. This necessitated aggregation by violent and property crimes and the introduction of a binary variable representing offices with total expenditures above the third quartile. Various regression specifications revealed estimates to be fragile with respect to specification. This was due to serious collinearity between violent and property crime, something that did not arise when estimating the marginal cost associated with police and sheriffs offices. In exploring the issue of fragility, subsets regressions were estimated yielding credible marginal costs estimates for total crime (property and violent crime aggregated) and for cost functions on either property or violent crime (or for any disaggregated crime category). During these analyses it became apparent that the

marginal costs of crime in Utah were less for both police and sheriff offices and for prosecution offices compared with costs estimated in Washington.⁶ This pattern was reinforced while analyzing costs as a function of population density within Utah. Estimates presented in Table 1 utilized information from Washington on the relative magnitude of prosecution costs scaled with Utah's attenuated marginal cost estimates from subsets regressions to derive the final marginal cost of crime presented.

Meta-Analysis of Recidivism Outcome Studies

The second portion of the study involved calculating the recidivism rates for offenders involved in various interventions. This was accomplished through a meta-analysis and calculation of effect sizes. Meta-analysis is a set of statistical procedures used to examine the results of multiple studies (Hedges & Olkin, 1985). In the social sciences meta analyses focus on specific social problems, and in this analysis the problem is reducing the recidivism of adult and juvenile criminal offenders. In meta-analysis inferential statistical analyses that are used in single studies are applied to data from multiple studies, with the dependent variable being the outcomes from the studies, as measured by the effect size obtained in each study (Rosenthal, 1991).

Statistical Significance v. Effect Size. Within an individual study the results are typically analyzed and discussed in terms of hypothesis tests and findings of statistical significance. Statistical significance, in general, refers to the probability that the results of a study can be attributed to chance (Keppel, 1992). Statistical significance does not address the magnitude of difference between contrasted groups within a study. Magnitude differences are addressed through the use of effect sizes. Effect size essentially is a

⁶ See "The Comparative Costs and Benefits of Programs to Reduce Recidivism," Washington State Institute for Public Policy, May 2001.

measure of differences between contrasted groups that is standardized appropriate to the level of measurement present in the data. Without going into calculation detail, what effect size does mathematically is to place the observed differences between groups within the context of the observed variability that is present in the data (Cohen, 1988).

Factors Impacting Effect Size: Current Knowledge. Previous meta analyses can help in identifying important factors that impact effect sizes. Carol Garrett (1985) focused her meta-analysis on 111 studies of juvenile treatment programs in institutional or community residential settings. The overall effect size for these studies in reducing recidivism was .14, which means that the participants became less delinquent by 14% of a standard deviation. When studies that were more rigorous, using a control group procedure, were analyzed separately, the effect size was reduced to .11.

Mark Lipsey (1992) conducted a meta-analysis of 397 studies, which employed control or comparison groups, and used at least one delinquency outcome measure. Lipsey found an average effect size of .10, that in 64% of the studies outcomes favored the treatment group, and that the average reduction in recidivism rates, between treatment and control groups, was 10%. Lipsey identified specific characteristics that were influential on effect sizes. In studies where treatment was provided by the researcher, or the researcher was influential in the treatment, the effect sizes were larger, and in studies where treatments were behavioral, skill-oriented, or multi-modal, the effect sizes were larger. Since all of the studies analyzed by Lipsey studies had control or comparison groups he did not analyze the role of study design.

Other meta analysts have found similar effect sizes, and that treatment methods make a difference (Andrews, Zinger, Hoge, Bonta, Gendreau, & Cullen, 1990; Redondo,

Sanchez-Meca, & Garrido, 1999). Treatment methods that appear to be most promising across these meta analyses are structured interventions that focus on behavior change and employ skill-building techniques. Additional factors include the role of the researcher and the study design and methodology.

Statistical Methodology. In an effort to replicate the state of current knowledge from other meta analyses the Utah Criminal and Juvenile Justice Consortium (CJJC) team recognized the need to account for factors influencing effect size. A series of factors were individually analyzed to determine if they had a statistically significant⁷ effect on obtained effect sizes from 309 studies of interventions that included recidivism measures and some type of comparison or control group. The factors that were tested included the design of the study, the offender age group treated, the researcher role in the intervention, and the type of recidivism measure used. Each of these factors were analyzed individually as independent variables using One-way Analysis of Variance (Keppel, 1992) with the factor as the independent variable and the obtained effect size as the dependent variable across analyses.

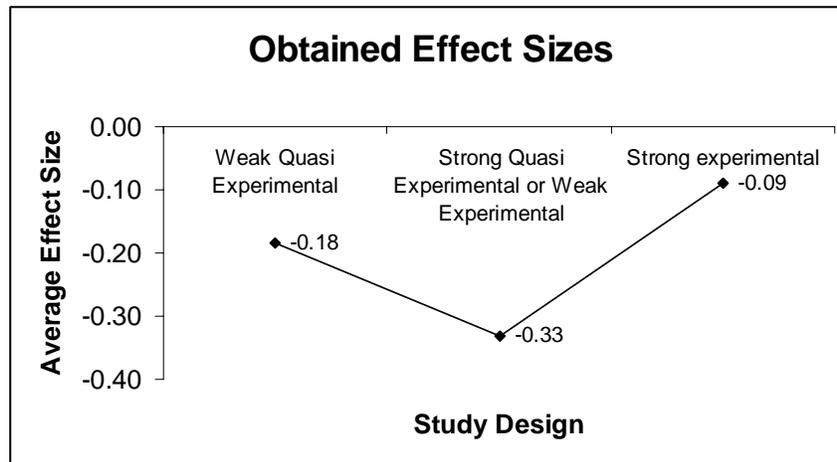
Design of the study included the categories of (1) weak quasi-experimental designs, (2) strong quasi-experimental designs or weak experimental designs, and (3) strong experimental designs. The effect of study design on effect size was statistically significant⁸, but study design only explained 5.5% of the variance in effect sizes. On average, studies with strong experimental designs had the smallest effect size, studies with strong quasi-experimental designs had the largest effect size, and studies with weak

⁷ Although the alpha level should be adjusted downward when conducting multiple hypothesis tests to account for family wise increases in Type I error rates (Keppel, 1992) the CJJC team chose to apply the .05 alpha level consistently in order to allow factors influencing effect size a more liberal chance of being found as significant and included in the final analysis.

⁸ $F(2, 305) = 8.81, p < .001$

quasi-experimental designs had an effect size that fell between the other two categories. As one can see in Figure 1, the relationship between study design and obtained effect size is not purely linear (a larger number with a negative sign indicates a larger reduction in recidivism).

Figure 1. Obtained Effect Sizes by Study Design



Offender age group included the categories of (1) adult offenders and (2) juvenile offenders. The effect of offender age group was statistically significant⁹ but only explained 2.9% of the variance in effect size. Programs treating juvenile offenders demonstrated a stronger effect than did those treating adult offenders.¹⁰

Researcher role in the intervention included the categories of (1) the researcher was active in the intervention and (2) the researcher was not involved in the intervention. The effect of researcher role was statistically significant¹¹, and explained 24% of the variance in effect sizes. Studies with an active researcher role in the intervention

⁹ $F(1, 306) = 4.81, p < .05$

¹⁰ This report only presents cost-benefit analyses for intervention programs for adult offenders. Cost of crime data was not available for juvenile offenders at the time of this report.

¹¹ $F(1, 306) = 95.4, p < .001$

demonstrated stronger effect sizes than ones where the researcher was removed from the intervention.

Types of recidivism measures used in the studies included (1) arrests, charges, or juvenile court referrals, (2) convictions, (3) self-report, and (4) police reports or unclear. The effect of the type of recidivism measure on effect size was not statistically significant, and the type of recidivism measure only explained 0.3% of the variance in effect sizes.

Based on statistical analysis it is clear that study design, the age group treated in the study, and the role of the researcher in the intervention were important contributors to effect size. Although the relationship between study design and effect size is not uniform, one can ascertain from the data that interventions with juveniles are likely to be more effective than those with adult offenders, and that direct researcher involvement in treatment and intervention can be beneficial to outcomes.

Utah CJJC Approach To Adjusting Effect Sizes. Given that study design was a significant factor influencing effect size, and this influence has been identified by other researchers (Garrett, 1985), the CJJC team decided that obtained effect sizes should be adjusted based on study design. The CJJC team also decided that any adjustments to effect sizes must be rooted in the data. This decision was taken to avoid any arbitrary actions that could impact the economic analysis relating to Utah criminal and juvenile justice policy.

Study Design and Effect Size. A tool for assessing the relative weight of study design that would also account for other factors influencing effect size was necessary to accurately adjust effect sizes. Fortunately Multiple Linear Regression Analysis (Cohen

& Cohen, 1983; Tabachnick & Fidell, 2001) is such a tool. One of the products of regression analysis is beta weights, which estimate the relative importance of a factor in predicting an outcome. Beta weights that are calculated at the individual case level allow for summary statistics to be applied, and thus for comparing how a factor acts differentially between groups.

In this present analysis a linear regression model was constructed using a blocked design of control and predictor variables that would predict obtained effect sizes. Because researcher role and age group treated were identified as significant factors influencing effect size they were selected as control variables¹². The type of recidivism measure employed, since it was not a significant factor, was excluded from the regression model. The control variables were entered into the model first as a block, followed by a variable representing a study design score¹³. The model thus would provide statistical control for other factors influencing effect size while yielding individual level beta weights for study design.

Study Design Weight. Because normality of distribution was a concern with the individual level beta weights for study design in the weak experimental and strong quasi-experimental studies, beta weights for the three study designs were compared based on medians. There was a resulting difference between the median individual beta weights for strong experimental designs and weak experimental or strong quasi-experimental designs

¹² Both were entered into the model as dummy variables. For age group 0 = adults and 1 = juveniles. For researcher role 1 = researcher involved in program deliver and 0 = researcher not involved.

¹³ This predictor was constructed hierarchically, with weak quasi-experimental designs scored as 1, weak experimental and strong quasi experimental designs scored as 2, and the strong experimental designs scored as 3. Given the sample size ($N = 308$) this regression analysis, like other multivariate methods, was robust to having one ordinal level variable in the model.

of 13%. The beta weight difference between the strong experimental designs and the weak quasi-experimental designs was 1%¹⁴.

Adjusted Effect Sizes. The data indicate that the effect sizes for studies in the weak experimental or strong quasi-experimental designs should be reduced by 13%. The data also indicate a reduction of 1% for studies in the weak quasi-experimental group. Based on the data the obtained effect sizes for weak experimental or strong quasi-experimental studies were multiplied by .87 and the effect sizes for weak quasi-experimental designs were multiplied by .99. The strong experimental design studies were the reference group for comparing beta weights, so the effect size for this group of studies was multiplied by 1. These calculations yielded a set of Utah adjusted effect sizes that were used in the economic analyses of this study. The effect sizes demonstrated the reduction in recidivism for offenders in the intervention programs that were analyzed. The Utah adjusted effect sizes provided information on the “benefit” of each intervention program when applied to the economic model that included the “cost” data gathered from Utah agencies.

Results

Table 1 integrates the findings of the cost and effect size calculations for the 28 kinds of programs analyzed.¹⁵ Information on the victim and taxpayer effects (dollars saved and/or expended) is summarized visually in Figure 2. The Program Cost represents the per-participant direct costs to the State. The program effect is the discounted expected reduction in recidivism due to the program. Program effects are based on the assumption

¹⁴ This finding is congruous with the average effect sizes by study design as displayed in Figure 1.

¹⁵ Individual cost-benefit calculation sheets are available in Appendix A for each of the program types.

that the effect is uniform over all crime categories.¹⁶ Legislative Adjustment reflects the likely consequences of reduced crime in terms of reduced budgets to public agencies.

Baseline direct taxpayer and victim costs rely on the marginal cost estimates for the seven main crime categories (murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft). Adjustments reflecting the probabilities of apprehension, conviction, and incarceration result in the baseline recidivism costs of crime.

The Benefit-Cost ratio represents the change in total costs due to the program relative to the program cost. Expected taxpayer effects estimate the net dollar change (social profitability), which might be negative for expensive programs or programs that demonstrate an increase in recidivism in comparison to untreated prisoners. Victim effects reflect the simple difference between the baseline dollar amounts and the program dollar amounts. Total effects represent the sum of taxpayer and victim effects.

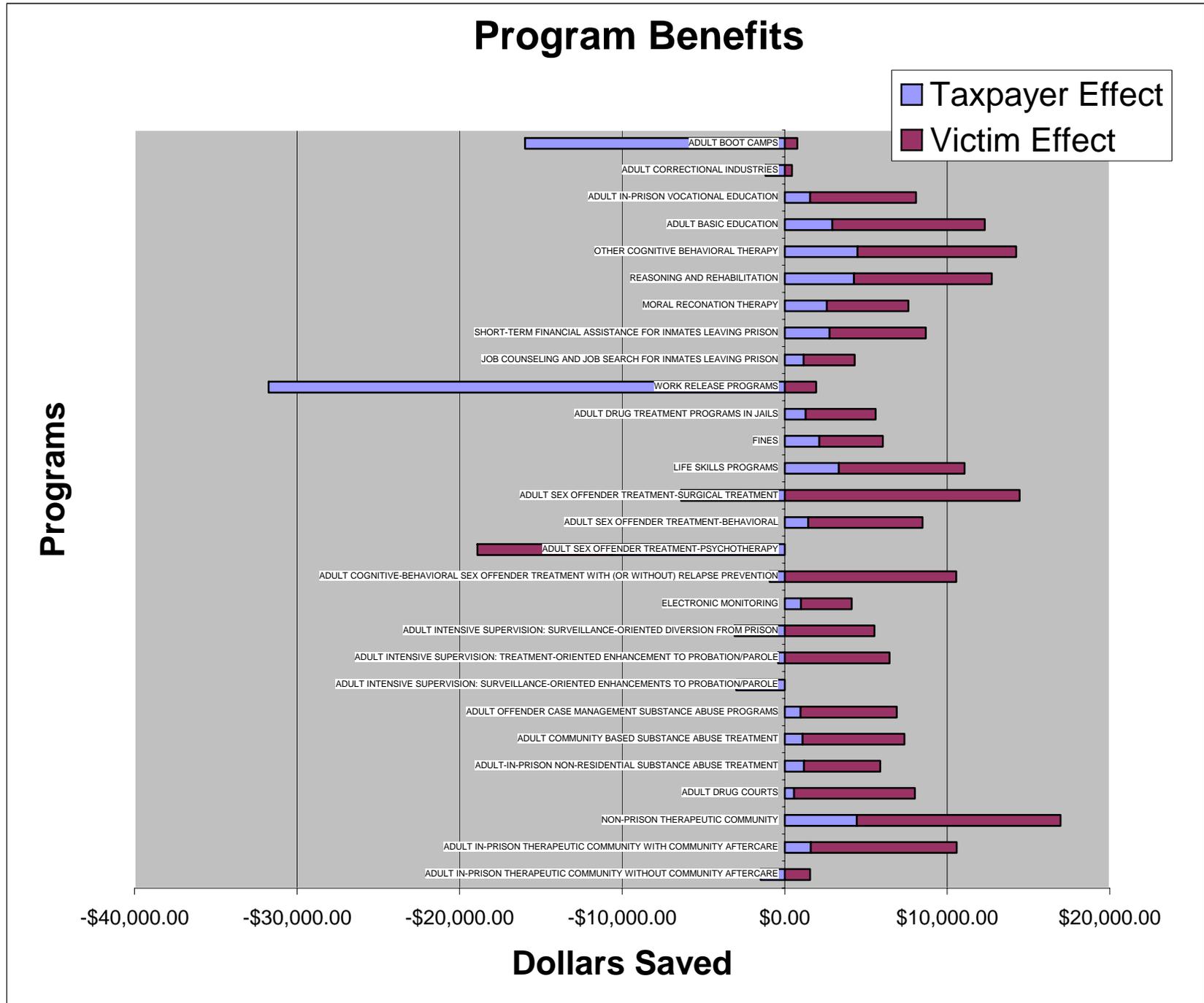
¹⁶ Further research would likely reveal varying program effects and could be used to refine the analysis. Data to study this were not available in any of the programs under consideration.

Table 1. Program Costs and Effects

Program	Program Cost	Effect (%)	Legislative Adjustment (%)	Benefit Cost Ratio	Taxpayer Effect	Victim Effect	Total Effect
ADULT IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY WITHOUT COMMUNITY AFTERCARE	\$2,721	0.040	0.025	1.03	-\$1,475	\$1,563	\$88
ADULT IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY WITH COMMUNITY AFTERCARE	\$3,239	0.228	0.025	4.27	\$1,601	\$8,985	\$10,585
NON-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY	\$2,121	0.318	0.025	9.00	\$4,437	\$12,532	\$16,968
ADULT DRUG COURTS	\$3,500	0.188	0.025	3.29	\$584	\$7,422	\$8,006
ADULT-IN-PRISON NON-RESIDENTIAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT	\$1,567	0.119	0.025	4.75	\$1,192	\$4,688	\$5,880
ADULT COMMUNITY BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT	\$2,404	0.158	0.025	4.06	\$1,112	\$6,250	\$7,362
ADULT OFFENDER CASE MANAGEMENT SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS	\$2,384	0.150	0.025	3.89	\$972	\$5,919	\$6,891
ADULT INTENSIVE SUPERVISION: SURVEILLANCE-ORIENTED ENHANCEMENTS TO PROBATION/PAROLE	\$3,474	0.000	0.025	0.14	-\$2,984	\$0	-\$2,984
ADULT INTENSIVE SUPERVISION: TREATMENT-ORIENTED ENHANCEMENT TO PROBATION/PAROLE	\$4,015	0.163	0.025	2.51	-\$403	\$6,447	\$6,044
ADULT INTENSIVE SUPERVISION: SURVEILLANCE-ORIENTED DIVERSION FROM PRISON	\$6,244	0.140	0.025	1.39	-\$3,079	\$5,524	\$2,445
ELECTRONIC MONITORING	\$1,000	0.079	0.025	5.13	\$1,003	\$3,125	\$4,128
ADULT COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT WITH (OR WITHOUT) RELAPSE PREVENTION	\$6,527	0.267	0.025	2.47	-\$930	\$10,547	\$9,617
ADULT SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT-PSYCHOTHERAPY	\$7,103	0.210	0.025	-1.66	-\$10,625	-\$8,286	-\$18,911

Program	Program Cost	Effect (%)	Legislative Adjustment (%)	Benefit Cost Ratio	Taxpayer Effect	Victim Effect	Total Effect
ADULT SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT-BEHAVIORAL	\$2,450	0.178	0.025	4.46	\$1,444	\$7,031	\$8,475
ADULT SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT-SURGICAL TREATMENT	\$13,862	0.366	0.025	1.58	-\$6,374	\$14,453	\$8,079
LIFE SKILLS PROGRAMS	\$893	0.196	0.025	13.39	\$3,338	\$7,726	\$11,064
FINES	\$250	0.099	0.025	25.15	\$2,131	\$3,906	\$6,038
ADULT DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAMS IN JAILS	\$1,281	0.109	0.025	5.36	\$1,290	\$4,297	\$5,587
WORK RELEASE PROGRAMS	\$33,183	0.049	0.025	0.10	-\$31,755	\$1,937	-\$29,818
JOB COUNSELING AND JOB SEARCH FOR INMATES LEAVING PRISON	\$846	0.080	0.025	6.10	\$1,167	\$3,145	\$4,311
SHORT-TERM FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR INMATES LEAVING PRISON	\$596	0.150	0.025	15.56	\$2,760	\$5,919	\$8,678
MORAL RECONATION THERAPY	\$328	0.127	0.025	24.22	\$2,592	\$5,019	\$7,611
REASONING AND REHABILITATION	\$327	0.215	0.025	40.00	\$4,267	\$8,476	\$12,742
OTHER COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY	\$738	0.248	0.025	20.32	\$4,481	\$9,766	\$14,247
ADULT BASIC EDUCATION	\$2,098	0.238	0.025	6.87	\$2,932	\$9,375	\$12,307
ADULT IN-PRISON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	\$2,084	0.165	0.025	4.88	\$1,564	\$6,522	\$8,086
ADULT CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES	\$1,881	0.011	0.025	0.61	-\$1,175	\$446	-\$729
ADULT BOOT CAMPS	\$16,849	0.020	0.025	0.10	-\$15,981	\$781	-\$15,199

Figure 2. Program Benefits



Out of all of the drug court studies included in the meta-analysis, the Utah Drug Court Study had one of the highest effect sizes (-.4063 for the Utah study, other studies ranged from -.5200 to .2200), indicating a large reduction in recidivism. At a cost of \$3500 per client and a 40% decrease in recidivism for program participants, it is one of the best investments out of all programming choices with an approximate \$7 return on investment for every dollar spent. Data suggests that drug court programs are cost effective in general for substance abusing offenders. The Utah Drug Court Study demonstrates that Salt Lake City's is particularly effective. The availability of evaluation studies of local programs allows us to examine how effective Utah's implementation of program types is in comparison to the national literature.

Discussion

Data clearly reveal that some programs are more cost effective than others and these rankings vary depending on taxpayer or victim returns or on overall return on investment. For example, some programs offer a large savings in potential victim expenses, such as adult sex offender surgical treatment; however, this is at a great cost to the taxpaying public, minimizing the overall social profitability. Table 2 presents the most cost effective programs expressed in terms of relative savings to taxpayers, victims, and overall due to decreased recidivism. Table 3 presents the least cost effective programs for the same categories.

Table 2. Most Cost Effective Programs

By Taxpayer Return/Expense	By Victim Return/Expense	Overall
1. OTHER COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY	1. ADULT SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT-SURGICAL TREATMENT	1. NON-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY
2. NON-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY	2. NON-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY	2. OTHER COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY
3. REASONING AND REHABILITATION	3. ADULT COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT WITH (OR WITHOUT) RELAPSE PREVENTION	3. REASONING AND REHABILITATION
4. LIFE SKILLS PROGRAMS	4. OTHER COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY	4. ADULT BASIC EDUCATION
5. ADULT BASIC EDUCATION	5. ADULT BASIC EDUCATION	5. LIFE SKILLS PROGRAMS

Table 3. Least Cost Effective Programs

By Taxpayer Return/Expense	By Victim Return/Expense	Overall
1. WORK RELEASE PROGRAMS	1. ADULT SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT-PSYCHOTHERAPY	1. WORK RELEASE PROGRAMS
2. ADULT BOOT CAMPS	2. ADULT INTENSIVE SUPERVISION: SURVEILLANCE-ORIENTED ENHANCEMENTS TO PROBATION/PAROLE	2. ADULT SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT-PSYCHOTHERAPY
3. ADULT SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT-PSYCHOTHERAPY	3. ADULT CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES	3. ADULT BOOT CAMPS
4. ADULT SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT-SURGICAL TREATMENT	4. ADULT BOOT CAMPS	4. ADULT INTENSIVE SUPERVISION: SURVEILLANCE-ORIENTED ENHANCEMENTS TO PROBATION/PAROLE
5. ADULT INTENSIVE SUPERVISION: SURVEILLANCE-ORIENTED DIVERSION FROM PRISON	5. ADULT IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY WITHOUT COMMUNITY AFTERCARE	5. ADULT CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES

This listing of the most and least cost effective programs is intended to provide an ordinal ranking of the programs based on their return on investment, which considers their expense and the expected reduction in recidivism based on available research. Although specific dollar amounts will fluctuate over time from those given in Table 1 and Figure 2, these ordinal rankings are expected to remain relatively stable. Additionally, the taxpayer effects can be compared proportionally. For example, reasoning and rehabilitation programs deliver twice the return on taxpayer investment of fines, \$4266.93 and \$2131.28 respectively. Even considering fluctuations in the economy, this relationship is maintained.

The cost-benefit analysis allows the Utah State Legislature to compare widely varying intervention and treatment programs and monitor economic efficiency closely. As such, market incentives exist for intervention program providers to develop and employ programs that deliver reductions in recidivism affordably.

Strengths and Limitations

Two major strengths of this cost of crime research study are its reliance on Utah data (when available) and fiscally conservative calculations. Cost calculations related to investigation and apprehension by police and sheriff offices, prosecution by local prosecutors' offices and courts, and incarceration by jails and prisons were obtained from a representative survey of agencies in the state of Utah, rather than national estimates or statistics. In estimating the reduction in recidivism due to intervention programs, only studies that met criteria of scientific rigor were included in the meta-analysis. The effect sizes for studies with non-experimental designs were reduced to account for the possibility that outside factors (not controlled for in the experiment) may have

contributed to the decrease in recidivism. This method of adjusting effect sizes ensured that the reductions in recidivism that were reported were not too “optimistic.”

Despite every effort to rely primarily on Utah-based data, the majority of the research articles included in the meta-analysis were studies conducted outside of Utah. This was due to the lack of research-based evaluations of programs in Utah in the literature. Furthermore, the study was only able to obtain data on the cost of crime for the adult system, limiting the findings of cost effectiveness to those intervention programs aimed at the adult offender population. Lastly, when interpreting the results, readers need to consider that the return on investment in Utah is so high because expenditures on the criminal justice system are so low in comparison to other states. This limits the ability to generalize the findings of this study to other states. Additionally, as more money is invested in the programs and criminal justice system in Utah, the marginal benefits would decrease. As any program becomes more widely implemented, marginal benefit will decline with increasing marginal costs.

Strengths and Limitations of the Cost-Benefit Analysis

The cost-benefit analysis was limited to four taxpayer costs (apprehension, investigation, prosecution, incarceration). Figures for other related costs the taxpayers may incur (reliance on public assistance, publicly funded substance abuse treatment, third-party effects, etc.) were not available. When considering the impact of reduced crime, it is important to consider the benefits outside of the immediate criminal justice system. Additionally, this analysis was not equipped to extrapolate the long-term benefits of reduced crime (for example, in reducing one murder today, what is the cumulative

taxpayer effect over the next 60 years or life of the offender?). The findings of this cost-benefit analysis are limited to immediate future effects.

Strengths and Limitations of the Present Meta-Analysis

The fundamental strength of this meta-analysis is that decisions were consistently derived from the data. The effect size adjustments were based on the observed influence of study design, and the influence of study design was based on a model that statistically accounted for the contribution of other factors. The additional contributing factors were selected based on statistical analysis of their relationship to the effect sizes obtained in the studies. This kind of approach is consistent with what has been done in other meta-analyses (Garrett, 1985; Lipsey, 1992).

The fundamental weakness of this study is rooted in problems that afflict meta analyses across the social sciences. These problems are associated with some fundamental assumptions of meta-analysis (Rosenthal, 1991), challenges in interpreting treatment research (Clarke, 1995), and general applied statistics (Tabachnick & Fidell, 2001):

- 1) Meta-analysis assumes consistency of measures and methodology between studies (Hedges & Olkin, 1985; Rosenthal, 1991), and this assumption is not met with the studies analyzed,
- 2) Although our adjustment of effect sizes are derived from the data, the adjusted effect sizes must be viewed as only an approximation of what may have occurred if every study employed a rigorous experimental design (Rosenthal, 1991; Tabachnick & Fidell, 2001),

- 3) In meta-analysis effect sizes are distributed (Rosenthal, 1992), so any statement about a single effect size related to any specific programs does not capture the range of effect sizes associated with an intervention approach, and
- 4) The fact that a program or intervention has a strong effect size in the meta-analysis does not assure that the program, if implemented differently than it was in the study, will be as effective, it is important to think about implementation fidelity (Clarke, 1995).

Given the strengths and limitations of this meta-analysis it is important for policy makers to consider anticipated benefits of specific programmatic approaches to crime and delinquency as a range of benefits rather than a fixed outcome. It is also important for policy makers and program developers to pay very close attention to the relationship between how an approach is implemented in Utah and how it was implemented in the research studies validating its effectiveness. As a policy consideration it may behoove Utah policy makers to consider general findings from this and other meta analyses (Andrews, Zinger, Hoge, Bonta, Gendreau, & Cullen, 1990; Garrett, 1985; Lipsey, 1992; Redondo, Sanchez-Meca, & Garrido, 1999), and move toward supporting programs that apply the broad principles of being highly structured, focusing on behavior change, using skill-building methods.

Conclusion

Similar to the impact of the Institute for Public Policy's cost-benefit analysis provided to the Washington State Legislature, this report is intended to assist legislators who must choose among competing intervention programs that vary widely in operating costs and effect on crime reduction. In addition to assisting legislators choose effective

criminal justice programming in lean economic times, this report will provide the impetus for intervention program providers to improve the cost-effectiveness of their operations to remain competitive. Many socially profitable programs have emerged in this analysis. A wide range of good programming is available in the state of Utah that offers a good return on taxpayer investment. Legislators can now use the data to inform decision making in resource allocation to cost effective programming.

Future research should expand the scope of this study by collecting information on costs of crime in the juvenile system and obtaining published research on intervention effectiveness of Utah-based programs. Refining this research by including all forms of criminal activity (juvenile and adult) and shifting it to Utah-based program research will provide additional precision to the estimates.

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Appendix A

Tables of Individual Program Benefits

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Program ADULT IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY WITHOUT COMMUNITY AFTERCARE									
Program Cost	2721								
Effect (%)	0.0396								
Legislative Adjustment (%)	0.025								
BASE	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism Cost
Murder	993333	1958333	2951666	0.031	0.421	0.018724534	18599.70	36668.87	55268.57
Rape	5100	81400	86500	0.021	0.515	0.015516499	79.13	1263.04	1342.18
Robbery	2300	5700	8000	0.187	0.66	0.177073171	407.27	1009.32	1416.59
Assault	1550	7800	9350	0.064	0.602	0.055276901	85.68	431.16	516.84
Burglary	1100	300	1400	0.256	0.695	0.255265423	280.79	76.58	357.37
Larceny	370	0	370	0.112	0.673	0.108143472	40.01	0.00	40.01
Motor Theft	3500	300	3800	0.026	0.784	0.029245337	102.36	8.77	111.13
Total				0.697		0.659245337	19594.94	39457.75	59052.69
PROGRAM EFFECT	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism Cost
Murder	968499.675	1958333	2926833	0.031	0.4043284	0.017983042	17416.57	35216.78	52633.36
Rape	4972.5	81400	86372.5	0.021	0.494606	0.014902046	74.10	1213.03	1287.13
Robbery	2242.5	5700	7942.5	0.187	0.633864	0.170061073	381.36	969.35	1350.71
Assault	1511.25	7800	9311.25	0.064	0.5781608	0.053087936	80.23	414.09	494.32
Burglary	1072.5	300	1372.5	0.256	0.667478	0.245156912	262.93	73.55	336.48
Larceny	360.75	0	360.75	0.112	0.6463492	0.103860991	37.47	0.00	37.47
Motor Theft	3412.5	300	3712.5	0.026	0.7529536	0.028087222	95.85	8.43	104.27
Total						0.633139222	18348.51	37895.22	56243.73
Benefit Cost Ratio	1.032								
Taxpayer Effect	-1474.57								
Victim Effect	1562.53								
Total Effect	87.96								

Program ADULT IN-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY WITH COMMUNITY AFTERCARE									
Program Cost	3239.29								
Effect (%)	0.2277								
Legislative Adjustment (%)	0.025								
BASE	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism Cost
Murder	993333	1958333	2951666	0.031	0.421	0.018724534	18599.70	36668.87	55268.57
Rape	5100	81400	86500	0.021	0.515	0.015516499	79.13	1263.04	1342.18
Robbery	2300	5700	8000	0.187	0.66	0.177073171	407.27	1009.32	1416.59
Assault	1550	7800	9350	0.064	0.602	0.055276901	85.68	431.16	516.84
Burglary	1100	300	1400	0.256	0.695	0.255265423	280.79	76.58	357.37
Larceny	370	0	370	0.112	0.673	0.108143472	40.01	0.00	40.01
Motor Theft	3500	300	3800	0.026	0.784	0.029245337	102.36	8.77	111.13
Total				0.697		0.659245337	19594.94	39457.75	59052.69
PROGRAM EFFECT	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism Cost
Murder	968499.675	1958333	2926833	0.031	0.3251383	0.014460957	14005.43	28319.37	42324.80
Rape	4972.5	81400	86372.5	0.021	0.3977345	0.011983392	59.59	975.45	1035.04
Robbery	2242.5	5700	7942.5	0.187	0.509718	0.13675361	306.67	779.50	1086.17
Assault	1511.25	7800	9311.25	0.064	0.4649246	0.042690351	64.52	332.98	397.50
Burglary	1072.5	300	1372.5	0.256	0.5367485	0.197141486	211.43	59.14	270.58
Larceny	360.75	0	360.75	0.112	0.5197579	0.083519203	30.13	0.00	30.13
Motor Theft	3412.5	300	3712.5	0.026	0.6054832	0.022586174	77.08	6.78	83.85
Total						0.509135174	14754.84	30473.22	45228.06
Benefit Cost Ratio	4.268								
Taxpayer Effect	1600.81								
Victim Effect	8984.53								
Total Effect	10585.34								

Program NON-PRISON THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY										
Program Cost	2120.95									
Effect (%)	0.3176									
Legislative Adjustment (%)	0.025									
BASE	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	993333	1958333	2951666	0.031	0.421	0.018724534	18599.70	36668.87		55268.57
Rape	5100	81400	86500	0.021	0.515	0.015516499	79.13	1263.04		1342.18
Robbery	2300	5700	8000	0.187	0.66	0.177073171	407.27	1009.32		1416.59
Assault	1550	7800	9350	0.064	0.602	0.055276901	85.68	431.16		516.84
Burglary	1100	300	1400	0.256	0.695	0.255265423	280.79	76.58		357.37
Larceny	370	0	370	0.112	0.673	0.108143472	40.01	0.00		40.01
Motor Theft	3500	300	3800	0.026	0.784	0.029245337	102.36	8.77		111.13
Total				0.697		0.659245337	19594.94	39457.75		59052.69
PROGRAM EFFECT	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	968499.675	1958333	2926833	0.031	0.2872904	0.012777622	12375.12	25022.84		37397.96
Rape	4972.5	81400	86372.5	0.021	0.351436	0.010588459	52.65	861.90		914.55
Robbery	2242.5	5700	7942.5	0.187	0.450384	0.120834732	270.97	688.76		959.73
Assault	1511.25	7800	9311.25	0.064	0.4108048	0.037720957	57.01	294.22		351.23
Burglary	1072.5	300	1372.5	0.256	0.474268	0.174193125	186.82	52.26		239.08
Larceny	360.75	0	360.75	0.112	0.4592552	0.073797105	26.62	0.00		26.62
Motor Theft	3412.5	300	3712.5	0.026	0.5350016	0.019957018	68.10	5.99		74.09
Total						0.449869018	13037.30	26925.97		39963.26
Benefit Cost Ratio	9.000									
Taxpayer Effect	4436.69									
Victim Effect	12531.78									
Total Effect	16968.47									

Program ADULT DRUG COURTS										
Program Cost	3500									
Effect (%)	0.1881									
Legislative Adjustment (%)	0.025									
BASE	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	993333	1958333	2951666	0.031	0.421	0.018724534	18599.70	36668.87		55268.57
Rape	5100	81400	86500	0.021	0.515	0.015516499	79.13	1263.04		1342.18
Robbery	2300	5700	8000	0.187	0.66	0.177073171	407.27	1009.32		1416.59
Assault	1550	7800	9350	0.064	0.602	0.055276901	85.68	431.16		516.84
Burglary	1100	300	1400	0.256	0.695	0.255265423	280.79	76.58		357.37
Larceny	370	0	370	0.112	0.673	0.108143472	40.01	0.00		40.01
Motor Theft	3500	300	3800	0.026	0.784	0.029245337	102.36	8.77		111.13
Total				0.697		0.659245337	19594.94	39457.75		59052.69
PROGRAM EFFECT	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	968499.675	1958333	2926833	0.031	0.3418099	0.015202449	14723.57	29771.46		44495.02
Rape	4972.5	81400	86372.5	0.021	0.4181285	0.012597846	62.64	1025.46		1088.11
Robbery	2242.5	5700	7942.5	0.187	0.535854	0.143765707	322.39	819.46		1141.86
Assault	1511.25	7800	9311.25	0.064	0.4887638	0.044879316	67.82	350.06		417.88
Burglary	1072.5	300	1372.5	0.256	0.5642705	0.207249997	222.28	62.17		284.45
Larceny	360.75	0	360.75	0.112	0.5464087	0.087801685	31.67	0.00		31.67
Motor Theft	3412.5	300	3712.5	0.026	0.6365296	0.023744289	81.03	7.12		88.15
Total						0.535241289	15511.41	32035.74		47547.15
Benefit Cost Ratio	3.287									
Taxpayer Effect	583.54									
Victim Effect	7422.00									
Total Effect	8005.54									

Program ADULT-IN-PRISON NON-RESIDENTIAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT										
Program Cost	1567.4									
Effect (%)	0.1188									
Legislative Adjustment (%)	0.025									
BASE	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	993333	1958333	2951666	0.031	0.421	0.018724534	18599.70	36668.87		55268.57
Rape	5100	81400	86500	0.021	0.515	0.015516499	79.13	1263.04		1342.18
Robbery	2300	5700	8000	0.187	0.66	0.177073171	407.27	1009.32		1416.59
Assault	1550	7800	9350	0.064	0.602	0.055276901	85.68	431.16		516.84
Burglary	1100	300	1400	0.256	0.695	0.255265423	280.79	76.58		357.37
Larceny	370	0	370	0.112	0.673	0.108143472	40.01	0.00		40.01
Motor Theft	3500	300	3800	0.026	0.784	0.029245337	102.36	8.77		111.13
Total				0.697		0.659245337	19594.94	39457.75		59052.69
PROGRAM EFFECT	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	968499.675	1958333	2926833	0.031	0.3709852	0.016500059	15980.30	32312.61		48292.91
Rape	4972.5	81400	86372.5	0.021	0.453818	0.013673139	67.99	1112.99		1180.98
Robbery	2242.5	5700	7942.5	0.187	0.581592	0.156036878	349.91	889.41		1239.32
Assault	1511.25	7800	9311.25	0.064	0.5304824	0.048710005	73.61	379.94		453.55
Burglary	1072.5	300	1372.5	0.256	0.612434	0.224939891	241.25	67.48		308.73
Larceny	360.75	0	360.75	0.112	0.5930476	0.095296028	34.38	0.00		34.38
Motor Theft	3412.5	300	3712.5	0.026	0.6908608	0.025770991	87.94	7.73		95.67
Total						0.580926991	16835.39	34770.17		51605.55
Benefit Cost Ratio	4.751									
Taxpayer Effect	1192.16									
Victim Effect	4687.58									
Total Effect	5879.74									

ADULT COMMUNITY-BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE										
Program	TREATMENT									
Program Cost	2403.85									
Effect (%)	0.1584									
Legislative Adjustment (%)	0.025									
BASE	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	993333	1958333	2951666	0.031	0.421	0.018724534	18599.70	36668.87		55268.57
Rape	5100	81400	86500	0.021	0.515	0.015516499	79.13	1263.04		1342.18
Robbery	2300	5700	8000	0.187	0.66	0.177073171	407.27	1009.32		1416.59
Assault	1550	7800	9350	0.064	0.602	0.055276901	85.68	431.16		516.84
Burglary	1100	300	1400	0.256	0.695	0.255265423	280.79	76.58		357.37
Larceny	370	0	370	0.112	0.673	0.108143472	40.01	0.00		40.01
Motor Theft	3500	300	3800	0.026	0.784	0.029245337	102.36	8.77		111.13
Total				0.697		0.659245337	19594.94	39457.75		59052.69
PROGRAM EFFECT	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	968499.675	1958333	2926833	0.031	0.3543136	0.015758568	15262.17	30860.52		46122.69
Rape	4972.5	81400	86372.5	0.021	0.433424	0.013058686	64.93	1062.98		1127.91
Robbery	2242.5	5700	7942.5	0.187	0.555456	0.14902478	334.19	849.44		1183.63
Assault	1511.25	7800	9311.25	0.064	0.5066432	0.04652104	70.30	362.86		433.17
Burglary	1072.5	300	1372.5	0.256	0.584912	0.21483138	230.41	64.45		294.86
Larceny	360.75	0	360.75	0.112	0.5663968	0.091013546	32.83	0.00		32.83
Motor Theft	3412.5	300	3712.5	0.026	0.6598144	0.024612876	83.99	7.38		91.38
Total						0.554820876	16078.83	33207.64		49286.46
Benefit Cost Ratio	4.063									
Taxpayer Effect	1112.27									
Victim Effect	6250.11									
Total Effect	7362.37									

ADULT OFFENDER CASE MANAGEMENT SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS										
Program										
Program Cost	2383.5									
Effect (%)	0.15									
Legislative Adjustment (%)	0.025									
BASE	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	993333	1958333	2951666	0.031	0.421	0.018724534	18599.70	36668.87		55268.57
Rape	5100	81400	86500	0.021	0.515	0.015516499	79.13	1263.04		1342.18
Robbery	2300	5700	8000	0.187	0.66	0.177073171	407.27	1009.32		1416.59
Assault	1550	7800	9350	0.064	0.602	0.055276901	85.68	431.16		516.84
Burglary	1100	300	1400	0.256	0.695	0.255265423	280.79	76.58		357.37
Larceny	370	0	370	0.112	0.673	0.108143472	40.01	0.00		40.01
Motor Theft	3500	300	3800	0.026	0.784	0.029245337	102.36	8.77		111.13
Total				0.697		0.659245337	19594.94	39457.75		59052.69
PROGRAM EFFECT	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	968499.675	1958333	2926833	0.031	0.35785	0.015915854	15414.50	31168.54		46583.04
Rape	4972.5	81400	86372.5	0.021	0.43775	0.013189024	65.58	1073.59		1139.17
Robbery	2242.5	5700	7942.5	0.187	0.561	0.150512195	337.52	857.92		1195.44
Assault	1511.25	7800	9311.25	0.064	0.5117	0.046985366	71.01	366.49		437.49
Burglary	1072.5	300	1372.5	0.256	0.59075	0.21697561	232.71	65.09		297.80
Larceny	360.75	0	360.75	0.112	0.57205	0.091921951	33.16	0.00		33.16
Motor Theft	3412.5	300	3712.5	0.026	0.6664	0.024858537	84.83	7.46		92.29
Total						0.560358537	16239.31	33539.08		49778.39
Benefit Cost Ratio	3.891									
Taxpayer Effect	972.13									
Victim Effect	5918.66									
Total Effect	6890.80									

Program ADULT INTENSIVE SUPERVISION: SURVEILLANCE-ORIENTED ENHANCEMENTS TO PROBATION/PAROLE										
Program Cost	3474.08									
Effect (%)	0									
Legislative Adjustment (%)	0.025									
BASE	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	993333	1958333	2951666	0.031	0.421	0.018724534	18599.70	36668.87		55268.57
Rape	5100	81400	86500	0.021	0.515	0.015516499	79.13	1263.04		1342.18
Robbery	2300	5700	8000	0.187	0.66	0.177073171	407.27	1009.32		1416.59
Assault	1550	7800	9350	0.064	0.602	0.055276901	85.68	431.16		516.84
Burglary	1100	300	1400	0.256	0.695	0.255265423	280.79	76.58		357.37
Larceny	370	0	370	0.112	0.673	0.108143472	40.01	0.00		40.01
Motor Theft	3500	300	3800	0.026	0.784	0.029245337	102.36	8.77		111.13
Total				0.697		0.659245337	19594.94	39457.75		59052.69
PROGRAM EFFECT	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	968499.675	1958333	2926833	0.031	0.421	0.018724534	18134.70	36668.87		54803.58
Rape	4972.5	81400	86372.5	0.021	0.515	0.015516499	77.16	1263.04		1340.20
Robbery	2242.5	5700	7942.5	0.187	0.66	0.177073171	397.09	1009.32		1406.40
Assault	1511.25	7800	9311.25	0.064	0.602	0.055276901	83.54	431.16		514.70
Burglary	1072.5	300	1372.5	0.256	0.695	0.255265423	273.77	76.58		350.35
Larceny	360.75	0	360.75	0.112	0.673	0.108143472	39.01	0.00		39.01
Motor Theft	3412.5	300	3712.5	0.026	0.784	0.029245337	99.80	8.77		108.57
Total						0.659245337	19105.07	39457.75		58562.81
Benefit Cost Ratio	0.141									
Taxpayer Effect	-2984.21									
Victim Effect	0.00									
Total Effect	-2984.21									

Program ADULT INTENSIVE SUPERVISION: TREATMENT-ORIENTED ENHANCEMENT TO PROBATION/PAROLE										
Program Cost	4015.12									
Effect (%)	0.1634									
Legislative Adjustment (%)	0.025									
BASE	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	993333	1958333	2951666	0.031	0.421	0.018724534	18599.70	36668.87		55268.57
Rape	5100	81400	86500	0.021	0.515	0.015516499	79.13	1263.04		1342.18
Robbery	2300	5700	8000	0.187	0.66	0.177073171	407.27	1009.32		1416.59
Assault	1550	7800	9350	0.064	0.602	0.055276901	85.68	431.16		516.84
Burglary	1100	300	1400	0.256	0.695	0.255265423	280.79	76.58		357.37
Larceny	370	0	370	0.112	0.673	0.108143472	40.01	0.00		40.01
Motor Theft	3500	300	3800	0.026	0.784	0.029245337	102.36	8.77		111.13
Total				0.697		0.659245337	19594.94	39457.75		59052.69
PROGRAM EFFECT	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	968499.675	1958333	2926833	0.031	0.3522086	0.015664945	15171.49	30677.18		45848.67
Rape	4972.5	81400	86372.5	0.021	0.430849	0.012981103	64.55	1056.66		1121.21
Robbery	2242.5	5700	7942.5	0.187	0.552156	0.148139415	332.20	844.39		1176.60
Assault	1511.25	7800	9311.25	0.064	0.5036332	0.046244655	69.89	360.71		430.60
Burglary	1072.5	300	1372.5	0.256	0.581437	0.213555053	229.04	64.07		293.10
Larceny	360.75	0	360.75	0.112	0.5630318	0.090472829	32.64	0.00		32.64
Motor Theft	3412.5	300	3712.5	0.026	0.6558944	0.024466649	83.49	7.34		90.83
Total						0.551524649	15983.30	33010.35		48993.65
Benefit Cost Ratio	2.505									
Taxpayer Effect	-403.48									
Victim Effect	6447.40									
Total Effect	6043.92									

Program ADULT INTENSIVE SUPERVISION: SURVEILLANCE-ORIENTED DIVERSION FROM PRISON									
Program Cost	6244.06								
Effect (%)	0.14								
Legislative Adjustment (%)	0.025								
BASE	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism Cost
Murder	993333	1958333	2951666	0.031	0.421	0.018724534	18599.70	36668.87	55268.57
Rape	5100	81400	86500	0.021	0.515	0.015516499	79.13	1263.04	1342.18
Robbery	2300	5700	8000	0.187	0.66	0.177073171	407.27	1009.32	1416.59
Assault	1550	7800	9350	0.064	0.602	0.055276901	85.68	431.16	516.84
Burglary	1100	300	1400	0.256	0.695	0.255265423	280.79	76.58	357.37
Larceny	370	0	370	0.112	0.673	0.108143472	40.01	0.00	40.01
Motor Theft	3500	300	3800	0.026	0.784	0.029245337	102.36	8.77	111.13
Total				0.697		0.659245337	19594.94	39457.75	59052.69
PROGRAM EFFECT	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism Cost
Murder	968499.675	1958333	2926833	0.031	0.36206	0.016103099	15595.85	31535.23	47131.08
Rape	4972.5	81400	86372.5	0.021	0.4429	0.013344189	66.35	1086.22	1152.57
Robbery	2242.5	5700	7942.5	0.187	0.5676	0.152282927	341.49	868.01	1209.51
Assault	1511.25	7800	9311.25	0.064	0.51772	0.047538135	71.84	370.80	442.64
Burglary	1072.5	300	1372.5	0.256	0.5977	0.219528264	235.44	65.86	301.30
Larceny	360.75	0	360.75	0.112	0.57878	0.093003386	33.55	0.00	33.55
Motor Theft	3412.5	300	3712.5	0.026	0.67424	0.02515099	85.83	7.55	93.37
Total						0.56695099	16430.36	33933.66	50364.02
Benefit Cost Ratio	1.392								
Taxpayer Effect	-3079.48								
Victim Effect	5524.08								
Total Effect	2444.61								

Program ELECTRONIC MONITORING										
Program Cost	1000									
Effect (%)	0.0792									
Legislative Adjustment (%)	0.025									
BASE	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	993333	1958333	2951666	0.031	0.421	0.018724534	18599.70	36668.87		55268.57
Rape	5100	81400	86500	0.021	0.515	0.015516499	79.13	1263.04		1342.18
Robbery	2300	5700	8000	0.187	0.66	0.177073171	407.27	1009.32		1416.59
Assault	1550	7800	9350	0.064	0.602	0.055276901	85.68	431.16		516.84
Burglary	1100	300	1400	0.256	0.695	0.255265423	280.79	76.58		357.37
Larceny	370	0	370	0.112	0.673	0.108143472	40.01	0.00		40.01
Motor Theft	3500	300	3800	0.026	0.784	0.029245337	102.36	8.77		111.13
Total				0.697		0.659245337	19594.94	39457.75		59052.69
PROGRAM EFFECT	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	968499.675	1958333	2926833	0.031	0.3876568	0.017241551	16698.44	33764.70		50463.13
Rape	4972.5	81400	86372.5	0.021	0.474212	0.014287593	71.05	1163.01		1234.06
Robbery	2242.5	5700	7942.5	0.187	0.607728	0.163048976	365.64	929.38		1295.02
Assault	1511.25	7800	9311.25	0.064	0.5543216	0.05089897	76.92	397.01		473.93
Burglary	1072.5	300	1372.5	0.256	0.639956	0.235048402	252.09	70.51		322.60
Larceny	360.75	0	360.75	0.112	0.6196984	0.099578509	35.92	0.00		35.92
Motor Theft	3412.5	300	3712.5	0.026	0.7219072	0.026929106	91.90	8.08		99.97
Total						0.607033106	17591.95	36332.69		53924.64
Benefit Cost Ratio	5.128									
Taxpayer Effect	1003.00									
Victim Effect	3125.05									
Total Effect	4128.05									

Program ADULT COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT WITH (OR WITHOUT) RELAPSE PREVENTION										
Program Cost	6526.65									
Effect (%)	0.2673									
Legislative Adjustment (%)	0.025									
BASE	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	993333	1958333	2951666	0.031	0.421	0.018724534	18599.70	36668.87		55268.57
Rape	5100	81400	86500	0.021	0.515	0.015516499	79.13	1263.04		1342.18
Robbery	2300	5700	8000	0.187	0.66	0.177073171	407.27	1009.32		1416.59
Assault	1550	7800	9350	0.064	0.602	0.055276901	85.68	431.16		516.84
Burglary	1100	300	1400	0.256	0.695	0.255265423	280.79	76.58		357.37
Larceny	370	0	370	0.112	0.673	0.108143472	40.01	0.00		40.01
Motor Theft	3500	300	3800	0.026	0.784	0.029245337	102.36	8.77		111.13
Total				0.697		0.659245337	19594.94	39457.75		59052.69
PROGRAM EFFECT	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	968499.675	1958333	2926833	0.031	0.3084667	0.013719466	13287.30	26867.28		40154.58
Rape	4972.5	81400	86372.5	0.021	0.3773405	0.011368939	56.53	925.43		981.96
Robbery	2242.5	5700	7942.5	0.187	0.483582	0.129741512	290.95	739.53		1030.47
Assault	1511.25	7800	9311.25	0.064	0.4410854	0.040501385	61.21	315.91		377.12
Burglary	1072.5	300	1372.5	0.256	0.5092265	0.187032976	200.59	56.11		256.70
Larceny	360.75	0	360.75	0.112	0.4931071	0.079236722	28.58	0.00		28.58
Motor Theft	3412.5	300	3712.5	0.026	0.5744368	0.021428059	73.12	6.43		79.55
Total						0.483029059	13998.28	28910.69		42908.97
Benefit Cost Ratio	2.474									
Taxpayer Effect	-929.99									
Victim Effect	10547.06									
Total Effect	9617.06									

Program ADULT SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT-PSYCHOTHERAPY										
Program Cost	7102.65									
Effect (%)	0.21									
Legislative Adjustment (%)	0.025									
BASE	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	993333	1958333	2951666	0.031	0.421	0.018724534	18599.70	36668.87		55268.57
Rape	5100	81400	86500	0.021	0.515	0.015516499	79.13	1263.04		1342.18
Robbery	2300	5700	8000	0.187	0.66	0.177073171	407.27	1009.32		1416.59
Assault	1550	7800	9350	0.064	0.602	0.055276901	85.68	431.16		516.84
Burglary	1100	300	1400	0.256	0.695	0.255265423	280.79	76.58		357.37
Larceny	370	0	370	0.112	0.673	0.108143472	40.01	0.00		40.01
Motor Theft	3500	300	3800	0.026	0.784	0.029245337	102.36	8.77		111.13
Total				0.697		0.659245337	19594.94	39457.75		59052.69
PROGRAM EFFECT	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	968499.675	1958333	2926833	0.031	0.50941	0.022656686	21942.99	44369.34		66312.33
Rape	4972.5	81400	86372.5	0.021	0.62315	0.018774964	93.36	1528.28		1621.64
Robbery	2242.5	5700	7942.5	0.187	0.7986	0.214258537	480.47	1221.27		1701.75
Assault	1511.25	7800	9311.25	0.064	0.72842	0.06688505	101.08	521.70		622.78
Burglary	1072.5	300	1372.5	0.256	0.84095	0.308871162	331.26	92.66		423.93
Larceny	360.75	0	360.75	0.112	0.81433	0.130853601	47.21	0.00		47.21
Motor Theft	3412.5	300	3712.5	0.026	0.94864	0.035386858	120.76	10.62		131.37
Total						0.797686858	23117.13	47743.87		70861.01
Benefit Cost Ratio	-1.663									
Taxpayer Effect	-10624.84									
Victim Effect	-8286.13									
Total Effect	-18910.97									

Program ADULT SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT-BEHAVIORAL										
Program Cost	2450.37									
Effect (%)	0.1782									
Legislative Adjustment (%)	0.025									
BASE	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	993333	1958333	2951666	0.031	0.421	0.018724534	18599.70	36668.87		55268.57
Rape	5100	81400	86500	0.021	0.515	0.015516499	79.13	1263.04		1342.18
Robbery	2300	5700	8000	0.187	0.66	0.177073171	407.27	1009.32		1416.59
Assault	1550	7800	9350	0.064	0.602	0.055276901	85.68	431.16		516.84
Burglary	1100	300	1400	0.256	0.695	0.255265423	280.79	76.58		357.37
Larceny	370	0	370	0.112	0.673	0.108143472	40.01	0.00		40.01
Motor Theft	3500	300	3800	0.026	0.784	0.029245337	102.36	8.77		111.13
Total				0.697		0.659245337	19594.94	39457.75		59052.69
PROGRAM EFFECT	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	968499.675	1958333	2926833	0.031	0.3459778	0.015387822	14903.10	30134.48		45037.58
Rape	4972.5	81400	86372.5	0.021	0.423227	0.012751459	63.41	1037.97		1101.38
Robbery	2242.5	5700	7942.5	0.187	0.542388	0.145518732	326.33	829.46		1155.78
Assault	1511.25	7800	9311.25	0.064	0.4947236	0.045426557	68.65	354.33		422.98
Burglary	1072.5	300	1372.5	0.256	0.571151	0.209777125	224.99	62.93		287.92
Larceny	360.75	0	360.75	0.112	0.5530714	0.088872305	32.06	0.00		32.06
Motor Theft	3412.5	300	3712.5	0.026	0.6442912	0.024033818	82.02	7.21		89.23
Total						0.541767818	15700.55	32426.38		48126.92
Benefit Cost Ratio	4.459									
Taxpayer Effect	1444.03									
Victim Effect	7031.37									
Total Effect	8475.40									

ADULT SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT-SURGICAL TREATMENT										
Program										
Program Cost	13862.45									
Effect (%)	0.3663									
Legislative Adjustment (%)	0.025									
BASE	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	993333	1958333	2951666	0.031	0.421	0.018724534	18599.70	36668.87		55268.57
Rape	5100	81400	86500	0.021	0.515	0.015516499	79.13	1263.04		1342.18
Robbery	2300	5700	8000	0.187	0.66	0.177073171	407.27	1009.32		1416.59
Assault	1550	7800	9350	0.064	0.602	0.055276901	85.68	431.16		516.84
Burglary	1100	300	1400	0.256	0.695	0.255265423	280.79	76.58		357.37
Larceny	370	0	370	0.112	0.673	0.108143472	40.01	0.00		40.01
Motor Theft	3500	300	3800	0.026	0.784	0.029245337	102.36	8.77		111.13
Total				0.697		0.659245337	19594.94	39457.75		59052.69
PROGRAM EFFECT	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	968499.675	1958333	2926833	0.031	0.2667877	0.011865737	11491.96	23237.06		34729.03
Rape	4972.5	81400	86372.5	0.021	0.3263555	0.009832806	48.89	800.39		849.28
Robbery	2242.5	5700	7942.5	0.187	0.418242	0.112211268	251.63	639.60		891.24
Assault	1511.25	7800	9311.25	0.064	0.3814874	0.035028972	52.94	273.23		326.16
Burglary	1072.5	300	1372.5	0.256	0.4404215	0.161761699	173.49	48.53		222.02
Larceny	360.75	0	360.75	0.112	0.4264801	0.068530518	24.72	0.00		24.72
Motor Theft	3412.5	300	3712.5	0.026	0.4968208	0.01853277	63.24	5.56		68.80
Total						0.41776377	12106.88	25004.37		37111.26
Benefit Cost Ratio	1.583									
Taxpayer Effect	-6374.39									
Victim Effect	14453.37									
Total Effect	8078.98									

LIFE SKILLS PROGRAMS										
Program										
Program Cost	892.94									
Effect (%)	0.1958									
Legislative Adjustment (%)	0.025									
BASE	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	993333	1958333	2951666	0.031	0.421	0.018724534	18599.70	36668.87		55268.57
Rape	5100	81400	86500	0.021	0.515	0.015516499	79.13	1263.04		1342.18
Robbery	2300	5700	8000	0.187	0.66	0.177073171	407.27	1009.32		1416.59
Assault	1550	7800	9350	0.064	0.602	0.055276901	85.68	431.16		516.84
Burglary	1100	300	1400	0.256	0.695	0.255265423	280.79	76.58		357.37
Larceny	370	0	370	0.112	0.673	0.108143472	40.01	0.00		40.01
Motor Theft	3500	300	3800	0.026	0.784	0.029245337	102.36	8.77		111.13
Total				0.697		0.659245337	19594.94	39457.75		59052.69
PROGRAM EFFECT	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	968499.675	1958333	2926833	0.031	0.3385682	0.01505827	14583.93	29489.11		44073.04
Rape	4972.5	81400	86372.5	0.021	0.414163	0.012478369	62.05	1015.74		1077.79
Robbery	2242.5	5700	7942.5	0.187	0.530772	0.142402244	319.34	811.69		1131.03
Assault	1511.25	7800	9311.25	0.064	0.4841284	0.044453684	67.18	346.74		413.92
Burglary	1072.5	300	1372.5	0.256	0.558919	0.205284453	220.17	61.59		281.75
Larceny	360.75	0	360.75	0.112	0.5412266	0.08696898	31.37	0.00		31.37
Motor Theft	3412.5	300	3712.5	0.026	0.6304928	0.0235191	80.26	7.06		87.31
Total						0.5301651	15364.30	31731.92		47096.22
Benefit Cost Ratio	13.390									
Taxpayer Effect	3337.71									
Victim Effect	7725.83									
Total Effect	11063.53									

Program		FINES								
Program Cost		250								
Effect (%)		0.099								
Legislative Adjustment (%)		0.025								
BASE	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	993333	1958333	2951666	0.031	0.421	0.018724534	18599.70	36668.87		55268.57
Rape	5100	81400	86500	0.021	0.515	0.015516499	79.13	1263.04		1342.18
Robbery	2300	5700	8000	0.187	0.66	0.177073171	407.27	1009.32		1416.59
Assault	1550	7800	9350	0.064	0.602	0.055276901	85.68	431.16		516.84
Burglary	1100	300	1400	0.256	0.695	0.255265423	280.79	76.58		357.37
Larceny	370	0	370	0.112	0.673	0.108143472	40.01	0.00		40.01
Motor Theft	3500	300	3800	0.026	0.784	0.029245337	102.36	8.77		111.13
Total				0.697		0.659245337	19594.94	39457.75		59052.69
PROGRAM EFFECT	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	968499.675	1958333	2926833	0.031	0.379321	0.016870805	16339.37	33038.65		49378.02
Rape	4972.5	81400	86372.5	0.021	0.464015	0.013980366	69.52	1138.00		1207.52
Robbery	2242.5	5700	7942.5	0.187	0.59466	0.159542927	357.78	909.39		1267.17
Assault	1511.25	7800	9311.25	0.064	0.542402	0.049804488	75.27	388.48		463.74
Burglary	1072.5	300	1372.5	0.256	0.626195	0.229994146	246.67	69.00		315.67
Larceny	360.75	0	360.75	0.112	0.606373	0.097437268	35.15	0.00		35.15
Motor Theft	3412.5	300	3712.5	0.026	0.706384	0.026350049	89.92	7.91		97.82
Total						0.593980049	17213.67	35551.43		52765.10
Benefit Cost Ratio	25.150									
Taxpayer Effect	2131.28									
Victim Effect	3906.32									
Total Effect	6037.59									

Program ADULT DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAMS IN JAILS										
Program Cost	1280.77									
Effect (%)	0.1089									
Legislative Adjustment (%)	0.025									
BASE	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	993333	1958333	2951666	0.031	0.421	0.018724534	18599.70	36668.87		55268.57
Rape	5100	81400	86500	0.021	0.515	0.015516499	79.13	1263.04		1342.18
Robbery	2300	5700	8000	0.187	0.66	0.177073171	407.27	1009.32		1416.59
Assault	1550	7800	9350	0.064	0.602	0.055276901	85.68	431.16		516.84
Burglary	1100	300	1400	0.256	0.695	0.255265423	280.79	76.58		357.37
Larceny	370	0	370	0.112	0.673	0.108143472	40.01	0.00		40.01
Motor Theft	3500	300	3800	0.026	0.784	0.029245337	102.36	8.77		111.13
Total				0.697		0.659245337	19594.94	39457.75		59052.69
PROGRAM EFFECT	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	968499.675	1958333	2926833	0.031	0.3751531	0.016685432	16159.84	32675.63		48835.47
Rape	4972.5	81400	86372.5	0.021	0.4589165	0.013826753	68.75	1125.50		1194.25
Robbery	2242.5	5700	7942.5	0.187	0.588126	0.157789902	353.84	899.40		1253.25
Assault	1511.25	7800	9311.25	0.064	0.5364422	0.049257246	74.44	384.21		458.65
Burglary	1072.5	300	1372.5	0.256	0.6193145	0.227467019	243.96	68.24		312.20
Larceny	360.75	0	360.75	0.112	0.5997103	0.096366648	34.76	0.00		34.76
Motor Theft	3412.5	300	3712.5	0.026	0.6986224	0.02606052	88.93	7.82		96.75
Total						0.58745352	17024.53	35160.80		52185.32
Benefit Cost Ratio	5.362									
Taxpayer Effect	1289.65									
Victim Effect	4296.95									
Total Effect	5586.59									

Program WORK RELEASE PROGRAMS										
Program Cost	33183.33									
Effect (%)	0.0491									
Legislative Adjustment (%)	0.025									
BASE	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	993333	1958333	2951666	0.031	0.421	0.018724534	18599.70	36668.87		55268.57
Rape	5100	81400	86500	0.021	0.515	0.015516499	79.13	1263.04		1342.18
Robbery	2300	5700	8000	0.187	0.66	0.177073171	407.27	1009.32		1416.59
Assault	1550	7800	9350	0.064	0.602	0.055276901	85.68	431.16		516.84
Burglary	1100	300	1400	0.256	0.695	0.255265423	280.79	76.58		357.37
Larceny	370	0	370	0.112	0.673	0.108143472	40.01	0.00		40.01
Motor Theft	3500	300	3800	0.026	0.784	0.029245337	102.36	8.77		111.13
Total				0.697		0.659245337	19594.94	39457.75		59052.69
PROGRAM EFFECT	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	968499.675	1958333	2926833	0.031	0.4003289	0.017805159	17244.29	34868.43		52112.72
Rape	4972.5	81400	86372.5	0.021	0.4897135	0.014754639	73.37	1201.03		1274.40
Robbery	2242.5	5700	7942.5	0.187	0.627594	0.168378878	377.59	959.76		1337.35
Assault	1511.25	7800	9311.25	0.064	0.5724418	0.052562805	79.44	409.99		489.43
Burglary	1072.5	300	1372.5	0.256	0.6608755	0.242731891	260.33	72.82		333.15
Larceny	360.75	0	360.75	0.112	0.6399557	0.102833628	37.10	0.00		37.10
Motor Theft	3412.5	300	3712.5	0.026	0.7455056	0.027809391	94.90	8.34		103.24
Total						0.626876391	18167.01	37520.37		55687.38
Benefit Cost Ratio	0.101									
Taxpayer Effect	-31755.40									
Victim Effect	1937.38									
Total Effect	-29818.02									

Program										
JOB COUNSELING AND JOB SEARCH FOR INMATES LEAVING PRISON										
Program Cost	845.94									
Effect (%)	0.0797									
Legislative Adjustment (%)	0.025									
BASE	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	993333	1958333	2951666	0.031	0.421	0.018724534	18599.70	36668.87		55268.57
Rape	5100	81400	86500	0.021	0.515	0.015516499	79.13	1263.04		1342.18
Robbery	2300	5700	8000	0.187	0.66	0.177073171	407.27	1009.32		1416.59
Assault	1550	7800	9350	0.064	0.602	0.055276901	85.68	431.16		516.84
Burglary	1100	300	1400	0.256	0.695	0.255265423	280.79	76.58		357.37
Larceny	370	0	370	0.112	0.673	0.108143472	40.01	0.00		40.01
Motor Theft	3500	300	3800	0.026	0.784	0.029245337	102.36	8.77		111.13
Total				0.697		0.659245337	19594.94	39457.75		59052.69
PROGRAM EFFECT	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	968499.675	1958333	2926833	0.031	0.3874463	0.017232188	16689.37	33746.36		50435.73
Rape	4972.5	81400	86372.5	0.021	0.4739545	0.014279834	71.01	1162.38		1233.38
Robbery	2242.5	5700	7942.5	0.187	0.607398	0.162960439	365.44	928.87		1294.31
Assault	1511.25	7800	9311.25	0.064	0.5540206	0.050871332	76.88	396.80		473.68
Burglary	1072.5	300	1372.5	0.256	0.6396085	0.234920769	251.95	70.48		322.43
Larceny	360.75	0	360.75	0.112	0.6193619	0.099524437	35.90	0.00		35.90
Motor Theft	3412.5	300	3712.5	0.026	0.7215152	0.026914484	91.85	8.07		99.92
Total						0.606703484	17582.40	36312.96		53895.36
Benefit Cost Ratio	6.097									
Taxpayer Effect	1166.61									
Victim Effect	3144.78									
Total Effect	4311.39									

Program										
SHORT-TERM FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR INMATES LEAVING PRISON										
Program Cost	596.03									
Effect (%)	0.15									
Legislative Adjustment (%)	0.025									
BASE	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	993333	1958333	2951666	0.031	0.421	0.018724534	18599.70	36668.87		55268.57
Rape	5100	81400	86500	0.021	0.515	0.015516499	79.13	1263.04		1342.18
Robbery	2300	5700	8000	0.187	0.66	0.177073171	407.27	1009.32		1416.59
Assault	1550	7800	9350	0.064	0.602	0.055276901	85.68	431.16		516.84
Burglary	1100	300	1400	0.256	0.695	0.255265423	280.79	76.58		357.37
Larceny	370	0	370	0.112	0.673	0.108143472	40.01	0.00		40.01
Motor Theft	3500	300	3800	0.026	0.784	0.029245337	102.36	8.77		111.13
Total				0.697		0.659245337	19594.94	39457.75		59052.69
PROGRAM EFFECT	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	968499.675	1958333	2926833	0.031	0.35785	0.015915854	15414.50	31168.54		46583.04
Rape	4972.5	81400	86372.5	0.021	0.43775	0.013189024	65.58	1073.59		1139.17
Robbery	2242.5	5700	7942.5	0.187	0.561	0.150512195	337.52	857.92		1195.44
Assault	1511.25	7800	9311.25	0.064	0.5117	0.046985366	71.01	366.49		437.49
Burglary	1072.5	300	1372.5	0.256	0.59075	0.21697561	232.71	65.09		297.80
Larceny	360.75	0	360.75	0.112	0.57205	0.091921951	33.16	0.00		33.16
Motor Theft	3412.5	300	3712.5	0.026	0.6664	0.024858537	84.83	7.46		92.29
Total						0.560358537	16239.31	33539.08		49778.39
Benefit Cost Ratio	15.560									
Taxpayer Effect	2759.60									
Victim Effect	5918.66									
Total Effect	8678.27									

Program MORAL RECONATION THERAPY										
Program Cost	327.81									
Effect (%)	0.1272									
Legislative Adjustment (%)	0.025									
BASE	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	993333	1958333	2951666	0.031	0.421	0.018724534	18599.70	36668.87		55268.57
Rape	5100	81400	86500	0.021	0.515	0.015516499	79.13	1263.04		1342.18
Robbery	2300	5700	8000	0.187	0.66	0.177073171	407.27	1009.32		1416.59
Assault	1550	7800	9350	0.064	0.602	0.055276901	85.68	431.16		516.84
Burglary	1100	300	1400	0.256	0.695	0.255265423	280.79	76.58		357.37
Larceny	370	0	370	0.112	0.673	0.108143472	40.01	0.00		40.01
Motor Theft	3500	300	3800	0.026	0.784	0.029245337	102.36	8.77		111.13
Total				0.697		0.659245337	19594.94	39457.75		59052.69
PROGRAM EFFECT	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	968499.675	1958333	2926833	0.031	0.3674488	0.016342773	15827.97	32004.59		47832.56
Rape	4972.5	81400	86372.5	0.021	0.449492	0.013542801	67.34	1102.38		1169.73
Robbery	2242.5	5700	7942.5	0.187	0.576048	0.154549463	346.58	880.93		1227.51
Assault	1511.25	7800	9311.25	0.064	0.5254256	0.048245679	72.91	376.32		449.23
Burglary	1072.5	300	1372.5	0.256	0.606596	0.222795661	238.95	66.84		305.79
Larceny	360.75	0	360.75	0.112	0.5873944	0.094387622	34.05	0.00		34.05
Motor Theft	3412.5	300	3712.5	0.026	0.6842752	0.02552533	87.11	7.66		94.76
Total						0.57538933	16674.90	34438.72		51113.62
Benefit Cost Ratio	24.218									
Taxpayer Effect	2592.23									
Victim Effect	5019.03									
Total Effect	7611.25									

Program REASONING AND REHABILITATION										
Program Cost	326.71									
Effect (%)	0.2148									
Legislative Adjustment (%)	0.025									
BASE	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	993333	1958333	2951666	0.031	0.421	0.018724534	18599.70	36668.87		55268.57
Rape	5100	81400	86500	0.021	0.515	0.015516499	79.13	1263.04		1342.18
Robbery	2300	5700	8000	0.187	0.66	0.177073171	407.27	1009.32		1416.59
Assault	1550	7800	9350	0.064	0.602	0.055276901	85.68	431.16		516.84
Burglary	1100	300	1400	0.256	0.695	0.255265423	280.79	76.58		357.37
Larceny	370	0	370	0.112	0.673	0.108143472	40.01	0.00		40.01
Motor Theft	3500	300	3800	0.026	0.784	0.029245337	102.36	8.77		111.13
Total				0.697		0.659245337	19594.94	39457.75		59052.69
PROGRAM EFFECT	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	968499.675	1958333	2926833	0.031	0.3305692	0.014702504	14239.37	28792.40		43031.77
Rape	4972.5	81400	86372.5	0.021	0.404378	0.012183555	60.58	991.74		1052.32
Robbery	2242.5	5700	7942.5	0.187	0.518232	0.139037854	311.79	792.52		1104.31
Assault	1511.25	7800	9311.25	0.064	0.4726904	0.043403423	65.59	338.55		404.14
Burglary	1072.5	300	1372.5	0.256	0.545714	0.20043441	214.97	60.13		275.10
Larceny	360.75	0	360.75	0.112	0.5284396	0.084914254	30.63	0.00		30.63
Motor Theft	3412.5	300	3712.5	0.026	0.6155968	0.022963439	78.36	6.89		85.25
Total						0.517639439	15001.30	30982.22		45983.52
Benefit Cost Ratio	40.002									
Taxpayer Effect	4266.93									
Victim Effect	8475.52									
Total Effect	12742.46									

Program OTHER COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY										
Program Cost	737.58									
Effect (%)	0.2475									
Legislative Adjustment (%)	0.025									
BASE	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	993333	1958333	2951666	0.031	0.421	0.018724534	18599.70	36668.87		55268.57
Rape	5100	81400	86500	0.021	0.515	0.015516499	79.13	1263.04		1342.18
Robbery	2300	5700	8000	0.187	0.66	0.177073171	407.27	1009.32		1416.59
Assault	1550	7800	9350	0.064	0.602	0.055276901	85.68	431.16		516.84
Burglary	1100	300	1400	0.256	0.695	0.255265423	280.79	76.58		357.37
Larceny	370	0	370	0.112	0.673	0.108143472	40.01	0.00		40.01
Motor Theft	3500	300	3800	0.026	0.784	0.029245337	102.36	8.77		111.13
Total				0.697		0.659245337	19594.94	39457.75		59052.69
PROGRAM EFFECT	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	968499.675	1958333	2926833	0.031	0.3168025	0.014090212	13646.37	27593.33		41239.69
Rape	4972.5	81400	86372.5	0.021	0.3875375	0.011676166	58.06	950.44		1008.50
Robbery	2242.5	5700	7942.5	0.187	0.49665	0.133247561	298.81	759.51		1058.32
Assault	1511.25	7800	9311.25	0.064	0.453005	0.041595868	62.86	324.45		387.31
Burglary	1072.5	300	1372.5	0.256	0.5229875	0.192087231	206.01	57.63		263.64
Larceny	360.75	0	360.75	0.112	0.5064325	0.081377963	29.36	0.00		29.36
Motor Theft	3412.5	300	3712.5	0.026	0.58996	0.022007116	75.10	6.60		81.70
Total						0.496082116	14376.56	29691.95		44068.52
Benefit Cost Ratio	20.315									
Taxpayer Effect	4480.80									
Victim Effect	9765.79									
Total Effect	14246.59									

Program ADULT BASIC EDUCATION										
Program Cost	2097.53									
Effect (%)	0.2376									
Legislative Adjustment (%)	0.025									
BASE	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	993333	1958333	2951666	0.031	0.421	0.018724534	18599.70	36668.87		55268.57
Rape	5100	81400	86500	0.021	0.515	0.015516499	79.13	1263.04		1342.18
Robbery	2300	5700	8000	0.187	0.66	0.177073171	407.27	1009.32		1416.59
Assault	1550	7800	9350	0.064	0.602	0.055276901	85.68	431.16		516.84
Burglary	1100	300	1400	0.256	0.695	0.255265423	280.79	76.58		357.37
Larceny	370	0	370	0.112	0.673	0.108143472	40.01	0.00		40.01
Motor Theft	3500	300	3800	0.026	0.784	0.029245337	102.36	8.77		111.13
Total				0.697		0.659245337	19594.94	39457.75		59052.69
PROGRAM EFFECT	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	968499.675	1958333	2926833	0.031	0.3209704	0.014275585	13825.90	27956.35		41782.25
Rape	4972.5	81400	86372.5	0.021	0.392636	0.011829779	58.82	962.94		1021.77
Robbery	2242.5	5700	7942.5	0.187	0.503184	0.135000585	302.74	769.50		1072.24
Assault	1511.25	7800	9311.25	0.064	0.4589648	0.042143109	63.69	328.72		392.41
Burglary	1072.5	300	1372.5	0.256	0.529868	0.194614359	208.72	58.38		267.11
Larceny	360.75	0	360.75	0.112	0.5130952	0.082448583	29.74	0.00		29.74
Motor Theft	3412.5	300	3712.5	0.026	0.5977216	0.022296645	76.09	6.69		82.78
Total						0.502608645	14565.70	30082.59		44648.29
Benefit Cost Ratio	6.867									
Taxpayer Effect	2931.71									
Victim Effect	9375.16									
Total Effect	12306.87									

Program ADULT IN-PRISON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION										
Program Cost	2084.08									
Effect (%)	0.1653									
Legislative Adjustment (%)	0.025									
BASE	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	993333	1958333	2951666	0.031	0.421	0.018724534	18599.70	36668.87		55268.57
Rape	5100	81400	86500	0.021	0.515	0.015516499	79.13	1263.04		1342.18
Robbery	2300	5700	8000	0.187	0.66	0.177073171	407.27	1009.32		1416.59
Assault	1550	7800	9350	0.064	0.602	0.055276901	85.68	431.16		516.84
Burglary	1100	300	1400	0.256	0.695	0.255265423	280.79	76.58		357.37
Larceny	370	0	370	0.112	0.673	0.108143472	40.01	0.00		40.01
Motor Theft	3500	300	3800	0.026	0.784	0.029245337	102.36	8.77		111.13
Total				0.697		0.659245337	19594.94	39457.75		59052.69
PROGRAM EFFECT	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	968499.675	1958333	2926833	0.031	0.3514087	0.015629368	15137.04	30607.51		45744.55
Rape	4972.5	81400	86372.5	0.021	0.4298705	0.012951622	64.40	1054.26		1118.66
Robbery	2242.5	5700	7942.5	0.187	0.550902	0.147802976	331.45	842.48		1173.93
Assault	1511.25	7800	9311.25	0.064	0.5024894	0.046139629	69.73	359.89		429.62
Burglary	1072.5	300	1372.5	0.256	0.5801165	0.213070049	228.52	63.92		292.44
Larceny	360.75	0	360.75	0.112	0.5617531	0.090267356	32.56	0.00		32.56
Motor Theft	3412.5	300	3712.5	0.026	0.6544048	0.024411083	83.30	7.32		90.63
Total						0.550272083	15947.00	32935.38		48882.38
Benefit Cost Ratio	4.880									
Taxpayer Effect	1563.86									
Victim Effect	6522.37									
Total Effect	8086.23									

Program ADULT CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES										
Program Cost	1880.88									
Effect (%)	0.0113									
Legislative Adjustment (%)	0.025									
BASE	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	993333	1958333	2951666	0.031	0.421	0.018724534	18599.70	36668.87		55268.57
Rape	5100	81400	86500	0.021	0.515	0.015516499	79.13	1263.04		1342.18
Robbery	2300	5700	8000	0.187	0.66	0.177073171	407.27	1009.32		1416.59
Assault	1550	7800	9350	0.064	0.602	0.055276901	85.68	431.16		516.84
Burglary	1100	300	1400	0.256	0.695	0.255265423	280.79	76.58		357.37
Larceny	370	0	370	0.112	0.673	0.108143472	40.01	0.00		40.01
Motor Theft	3500	300	3800	0.026	0.784	0.029245337	102.36	8.77		111.13
Total				0.697		0.659245337	19594.94	39457.75		59052.69
PROGRAM EFFECT	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	968499.675	1958333	2926833	0.031	0.4162427	0.018512946	17929.78	36254.51		54184.30
Rape	4972.5	81400	86372.5	0.021	0.5091805	0.015341163	76.28	1248.77		1325.05
Robbery	2242.5	5700	7942.5	0.187	0.652542	0.175072244	392.60	997.91		1390.51
Assault	1511.25	7800	9311.25	0.064	0.5951974	0.054652272	82.59	426.29		508.88
Burglary	1072.5	300	1372.5	0.256	0.6871465	0.252380924	270.68	75.71		346.39
Larceny	360.75	0	360.75	0.112	0.6653951	0.106921451	38.57	0.00		38.57
Motor Theft	3412.5	300	3712.5	0.026	0.7751408	0.028914865	98.67	8.67		107.35
Total						0.651795865	18889.18	39011.87		57901.05
Benefit Cost Ratio	0.612									
Taxpayer Effect	-1175.12									
Victim Effect	445.87									
Total Effect	-729.25									

Program ADULT BOOT CAMPS										
Program Cost	16848.88									
Effect (%)	0.0198									
Legislative Adjustment (%)	0.025									
BASE	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	993333	1958333	2951666	0.031	0.421	0.018724534	18599.70	36668.87		55268.57
Rape	5100	81400	86500	0.021	0.515	0.015516499	79.13	1263.04		1342.18
Robbery	2300	5700	8000	0.187	0.66	0.177073171	407.27	1009.32		1416.59
Assault	1550	7800	9350	0.064	0.602	0.055276901	85.68	431.16		516.84
Burglary	1100	300	1400	0.256	0.695	0.255265423	280.79	76.58		357.37
Larceny	370	0	370	0.112	0.673	0.108143472	40.01	0.00		40.01
Motor Theft	3500	300	3800	0.026	0.784	0.029245337	102.36	8.77		111.13
Total				0.697		0.659245337	19594.94	39457.75		59052.69
PROGRAM EFFECT	Taxpayer	Victim	Total	Release (E)	Recidivism (R)	P(R E)	Taxpayer	Victim	Recidivism	Cost
Murder	968499.675	1958333	2926833	0.031	0.4126642	0.018353788	17775.64	35942.83		53718.47
Rape	4972.5	81400	86372.5	0.021	0.504803	0.015209273	75.63	1238.03		1313.66
Robbery	2242.5	5700	7942.5	0.187	0.646932	0.173567122	389.22	989.33		1378.56
Assault	1511.25	7800	9311.25	0.064	0.5900804	0.054182418	81.88	422.62		504.51
Burglary	1072.5	300	1372.5	0.256	0.681239	0.250211168	268.35	75.06		343.41
Larceny	360.75	0	360.75	0.112	0.6596746	0.106002231	38.24	0.00		38.24
Motor Theft	3412.5	300	3712.5	0.026	0.7684768	0.028666279	97.82	8.60		106.42
Total						0.646192279	18726.79	38676.48		57403.27
Benefit Cost Ratio	0.098									
Taxpayer Effect	-15980.73									
Victim Effect	781.26									
Total Effect	-15199.46									